THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1202.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and fire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hofpitality, &c. will ftand the enfuing feafon near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The feafon will commence the firft day of March next, and end the firft of Auguft following. Extenfive paſturage, of fuperior quality, will be furniſhed GRATIS, and the greateſt attention paid, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. The money will be expected for the feaſon of ſuch Mares, as are paſtured, before they are removed, and notes lent with thoſe that are not to be left with the horſe, payable the firſt of Auguſt next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouſe, and 35 from Carterſville. Mares fed, if required.

THE ſubſcriber is yet deſirous to ſell his valuable tract of LAND, lying in the upper end of Powhatan county, on both ſides of Deep Creek; being 12 miles from Carterſville, 2 from Appamattox River, leſs than one from the great Buckingham road, and 42 from Manchester. The county is well regulated by its police, and ſociable in the manners of its inhabitants.

To theſe local advantages may be added, that the ſoil is fertile and well adapted to the culture of tobacco, grain and graſs; the manſion place healthy, with dwelling and other houſes to accommodate a large family.

It is ſuppoſed to contain 1500 acres, of which 300 are valuable low grounds, 100 reclaimed for cultivation, and the reſt under heavy timber.

Little more need be ſaid to thoſe inclined to poſſeſs a landed eſtate, of eaſy acceſs to Richmond and Peterſburg by the Turnpike and Navigation.

This land will be laid off in two or three convenient lots, and offered to public ſale at Powhatan May court, being the 16th, at 12 o'clock, for 1-4 payable at Chriſtmas next, when poſſeſſion will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry intereſt from the time of poſſeſſion, with approved perſonal and real ſecurity.

The land and propoſed diviſions will be ſhewn by Mr. David Maxey, on the premiſes.

Wm. MAYO.

Henrico, March 15th, 1804. 1awtds.

ARCHDUKE.

LATELY imported from London, was got by Sir Peter Teazle, (the firſt Stallion now in England) his dam Horatia by Old Eclipſe, (undoubtedly the firſt Stallion of his day) his grandam Counteſs by Blank, a famous ſon of the Godolphin Arabian, with many other excellent croſſes. A horſe of better blood than ARCHDUKE was never raiſed: He is full brother to Mr. Teazle and Stamford, both in high repute, and ſo are the whole ſtock. Counteſs, (his grandam) has bred ſome of the beſt horſes that have appeared on the Britiſh turf. She is the dam of Vizard, Cobſcar, Achilles, Greybeard, Horatia and Delpini—all capital. This is well known to every gentleman acquainted with the Racing Callenders and General Stud Book of England. ARCHDUKE is a dark brown horſe, full 16 hands high, has a deal of bone with great powers, a good ſhare of beauty, and in the prime of life. He made his appearance on the turf at three years old, and did not run after that year. He won a Sweepſtakes of 100 Guineas each, beating ſeveral good horſes; alſo the Derby Stakes, beating Lord Egremont's Gilsebert, Sir F. Handiſh's brother to Spread Eagle, Mr. Heathcoate's Vivaldi, Mr. Cookſon's Expectation, the Duke of Grafton's Vandal, Lord Oxford's Dart, (now his Lordſhip) Lord Groſvenor's colt by Pot8o's out of Snipton's ſiſter, and ſeveral other very fine colts. The Derby Stakes are conſidered the firſt in England, and gives the winner great credit. He fell lame ſhortly after and was fired, run two races more with very good horſes, and altho' he was beaten, he came in well. The above is the whole of his racing.

ARCHDUKE will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the Bowling Green, at SEVEN GUINEAS (with a Dollar to the groom) for each mare; which may be diſcharged, any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following. A great abundance of good paſturage, *gratis*=boys boarded at 10s6 per week, and corn furniſhed at the market price for mares that are to be fed, for which the money muſt be ſent, or it will not be had. Great attention paid the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas, to be diſcharged as above mentioned, muſt accompany the mares.

ESCAPE,

IMPORTED from London, will alſo ſtand at the Bowling Green, at Three GUINEAS (and a half a Dollar) for each mare.—He is a horſe of fine ſize, with ſeveral excellent racing points, and as high bred a horſe as need be wiſhed for. He was got by Precipitate, a horſe of great repute, out of a full ſiſter to the famous Stallion Buzzard. ESCAPE was a horſe of good ſpeed, for which ſee the Racing Callendars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, February 22d, 1804. 1awtówks.

P. S. Mares producing a certificate of their having won a purſe or ſweepſtake of 200 dollars value, 4 mile heats, or bred the winner of one, ſhall be covered gratis. J. H.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804.

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In
AGAINST } Chancery.
John Raines, Def't. }

ON *the motion of the complainant, by his counſel, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that the ſaid defendant is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: It is ordered and decreed, that unleſs the ſaid defendant ſhall appear here at June Court next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant, that the ſame ſhall be taken as confeſſed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed three months ſucceſſively in the Virginia Gazette, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.*

A Copy—Teſte, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

TO NON-RESIDENT CLAIMANTS OF LANDS, WITHIN THE STATE OF OHIO.

THE undersigned will engage to make payment of the taxes impoſed on the military lands, under the act of Aſſembly of the ſtate aforeſaid, on receiving the amount here, or having the ſame ſecured to be paid in reaſonable time: the receipts for payment to be made by him will be delivered here, with as little delay as the diſtance will admit of.—His terms for trouble and riſque will be 25 per cent. for the firſt 15 dollars, and for any ſum over and above, 12½ per cent.—for any ſum under 15 dollars, his charge will be as moderate as poſſible. If applied to in time, he will alſo engage to liſt with the Auditor in Chilicothe, lands agreeably to law, for 50 cents per tract. His agreements are ſuch as to inſure the moſt prompt and effectual attention to all caſes committed to him.

ROBERT MEANS.

Richmond, April 9th, 1804.

IT is propoſed to be run for on Friday the 11th day of May next, being the 4th day of the Broad Rock Races, an elegant GELDING, price 300 dollars, free for any ſaddle nag, running mile heats with catches on each, entrance agreeable to the number of horſes to ſtart; 6 ſubſcribers or no race. Subſcription to cloſe the evening of the ſecond days race.

THE Subſcribers having mutually agreed to ſeparate and forever remain apart as man and wife, the public are thus requeſted to take notice, that the underſigned Rob't Campbell is not to be liable or in any manner reſponſible for any debt hereafter to be contracted by the underſigned Ann Campbell, or otherwiſe accountable for her conduct; it having been mutually agreed by articles of ſeparation, that each of us, ſhall in future be and remain abſolved from all ties of matrimony as fully, completely and effectually, as though they never had been ſolemnized, as far as the laws, uſages and cuſtoms of the Commonwealth will admit of.

ROBT'T CAMPBELL.
ANN CAMPBELL.

Teſte,
JOHN WALKER.
Richmond, April 10, 1804.

DOCUMENTS,

Accompanying the Report of the committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of SAMUEL CHASE and RICHARD PETERS.—(Continued.)

City of Richmond, to wit:

This day James Thompſon Callender, made oath before me, a magiſtrate for the ſaid city, that Wm. Gardner, Tench Coxe, Judge Bee, Timothy Pickering, Wm. B. Giles, Stevens Thompſon Maſon, and Gen. Blackburn, he believes to be material witneſſes in his defence, againſt an indictment found againſt him during the preſent term of the United States for the middle circuit, Virginia diſtrict;—That Wm. Gardner aforeſaid, reſides, he believes, in Portſmouth, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire;—That Tench Coxe, aforeſaid, reſides in Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Penſylvania;—That judge Bee reſides, the deponent hath underſtood, in South Carolina, but in what part of the ſtate he knows not;—That Timothy Pickering, aforeſaid, reſided of late in Philapelphia, in the ſtate of Penſylvania, but where he reſides at this time, the deponent doth not know;—That Wm. B. Giles, aforeſaid, he hath underſtood, ſince he has been furniſhed with a copy of the indictment, and ſince the ſaid Giles hath left town, reſides in the county of Amelia, and that Gen. Blackburn reſides in the county of Bath.

The ſaid James Thompſon Callender further declares, that he expects to prove by the ſaid Wm. Gardner, and that he verily believes that he ſhall prove by the ſaid Wm. Gardner, that the ſaid Wm. Gardner was commiſſioner of loans for the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, under the government of the United States, and that he was turned out of the ſaid office of commiſſioner of loans, becauſe he the ſaid Gardner refuſed to ſubſcribe an addreſs circulated in the town of Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, and preſented to the Preſident of the United States, in the year 1798, at the inſtance of ſeveral inhabitants of the ſaid town; in which addreſs unequivocal approbation of the conduct of the ſaid preſident in the adminiſtration of the United States is expreſſed.

2d. The ſaid James Thompſon Callender alſo declares on oath;—That he verily believes that he ſhall prove by the evidence of Tench Coxe aforeſaid, that he, the ſaid Tench Coxe, in the year 1798, held an important office under the government of the United States, to wit, commiſſioner of the revenue, from which office the ſaid Coxe was rejected by the preſent Preſident of the United States: becauſe he did not approve the meaſures of his, the ſaid Preſident's adminiſtration, or the principles on which it was conducted.

That he verily believes he ſhall be able to prove by the evidence of judge Bee, that he did receive from the Preſident of the United States in the year 1799, a letter in which he the ſaid Preſident did adviſe and requeſt the ſaid judge Bee, then acting in his judicial character, to deliver to the conſul of the Britiſh nation in Charleſton, Jonathan Robbins, alias Thomas Naſh, who had been apprehended and carried before the ſaid judge on a charge of murder committed on the high ſeas on board the Britiſh frigate Hermione.

He further depoſes on oath, that he verily believes that he ſhall be able to prove by the evidence of Thomas Pickering, that the Preſident of the United States was in poſſeſſion of diſpatches from Mr. Vans Murray, American Miniſter in Holland, containing aſſurances on the part of the French republic, that ambaſſadors from the United States would be received in a way ſatisfactory to the people and government of the United States, many weeks while congreſs was in ſeſſion, before he communicated the ſame to congreſs.

The deponent further ſaith, that he verily believes that he ſhall be able to prove by the evidence of Stevens Thompſon Maſon and Wm. B. Giles, that John Adams, Preſident of the United States, has unequivocally avowed in converſation with them, principles utterly incompatible with the principles of the preſent conſtitution of the United States, principles which could not be carried into operation under any political inſtitution without the eſtabliſhment of a direct, powerful and dangerous ariſtocracy; that he declared in expreſs terms to the ſaid Stevens Thompſon Maſon, that he had no more idea that the preſent federal conſtitution could, for any length of time, controul the people of the United States, than that it could controul the motions of the planets; that he alſo declared to the ſaid Stevens Thompſon Maſon, that he had no more idea that a political ſociety could exiſt without a diſtinction of ranks, than that an army could exiſt without officers: And alſo that he can prove by the ſaid Wm. B. Giles, that the Preſident of the United States has avowed in converſation with him a ſentiment to this effect, and that he tho't the executive department of the United States ought to be veſted with power to direct and controul the public will.

That this deponent verily believes that he ſhould be able to prove by general Blackburn that he did on the day of in the year 1793, receive an addreſs from John Adams, Preſident of the United States, in anſwer to the field officers of Bath county, in which the ſaid Preſident does avow, that there was a party in Virginia which deſerved to be humbled in duſt and aſhes, before the indignant frowns of their injured, inſulted and offended country.

And this deponent further ſaith, that he is adviſed and believes that it is material to his defence againſt the indictment aforeſaid, that he ſhould procure authentic copies of ſundry anſwers made by the Preſident of the United States in various parts thereof, which authentic copies he cannot procure, ſo as to be in readineſs for trial during the preſent term.

He alſo ſaith, that he adviſed and doth believe that a certain book, entituled "An Eſſay on Canon and Feudal Law," or intitled in words to that effect, aſcribed to the Preſident of the United States, and of which he believes the Preſident is the author, is material to his defence, and that he cannot procure a copy of the ſame, and evidence to prove that the ſaid Preſident is the author thereof, without being allowed ſeveral weeks and perhaps months for the purpoſe.

He farther ſays, that he is told by the counſel who mean to appear for him, that they cannot poſſibly be prepared to inveſtigate the evidence relating to the ſeveral charges in the indictment, even if all the perſons and documents wanted were upon the ſpot.

WM. DU-VAL.

May 28th, 1800.

District of Virginia, 5th Circuit. } to wit:

I certify that the foregoing is truly copied from the original in my office.

WILL. MARSHALL.
Clk. Ct. of the U. S. 5 h Circuit, Va. Dt.

DEPOSITION OF J. MARSHALL.

John Marſhall depoſes that when he firſt heard the fact which Johnathan Snowden is ſtated by the chairman of this committee to have ſworn to, relative to a converſation between judge Chaſe and judge Waſhington in his preſence, relative to the trial of James Thompſon Callender, he had not the ſlightest recollection of any converſation reſembling that reported by the ſaid Snowden. On endeavoring ſince to retrace in his mind impreſſions formerly received, he has a vague and indiſtinct recollection of ſome converſation reſembling that ſaid to be ſtated by the ſaid Snowden, but cannot pretend to particulariſe the words, or even the preciſe ſentiment which was uttered. He does, however, poſitively aſſert his perfect conviction, that no ſuch converſation was ever underſtood by him to be ſerious. He ſhould certainly have entertained opinions of both thoſe gentlemen very different from thoſe he really entertains, if he had ſuppoſed ſuch motives for judicial conduct to have been acknowledged by the one, or attributed to him by the other, without even the ſemblance of reproach.

J. MARSHALL.

Sworn to before me, this 2d day of March, 1804.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Chairman of the committee of enquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chaſe and Richard Peters, Eſquires, or either of them.

DEPOSITION OF B. WASHINGTON.

Bushrod Waſhington being ſummoned to appear before this committee, to give teſtimony, and being firſt duly ſworn, after hearing from the chairman thereof the ſubſtance of a depoſition given before the committee by Johnathan Snowden, reſpecting a converſation ſtated by the ſaid Snowden, to have taken place between Samuel Chaſe and this deponent upon the ſubject of Callender's trial, depoſeth and ſaith that he has not the ſlighteſt recollection of any ſuch converſation as that ſtated to him. That he has been in the habit for ſome years paſt to converſe jocoſely with the ſaid Samuel Chaſe upon a variety of ſubjects, and is well ſatisfied that the converſation now alluded to, if it ever took place, was altogether of this caſt. He thinks it impoſſible that he could ſeriouſly have aſked the queſtion which it is ſaid he did.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

March 2d, 1804.

Sworn to before me, this 2d day of March, 1804.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Chairman of the committee of enquiry, into the official conduct of Samuel Chaſe and Richard Peters, Eſquires, or either of them.

Saturday, January 14.

SAMUEL H. SMITH ſworn.

Charge of Mr. Chaſe to the grand jury, read from the National Intelligencer, on Friday May 29, 1803.

Q. Were you preſent when that charge was delivered?

A. I was.

Q. In what manner did you become poſſeſſed of the charge? Did you obtain a copy of it, or take it down yourſelf?

A. Neither. The court was held in a room of a public houſe; it was much crowded. I was ſummoned as a witneſs. I had no intention of committing the charge to paper, or to memory, when I went there. After I heard a part of the charge, it impreſſed me with the opinion that it ought to be made public. I attended to it, and in the evening I committed to paper what I recollected. I could not do it ſooner, having buſineſs to attend to, which occupied me till then.

Q. At what time was the charge delivered?

A. I believe between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. Before I committed it to paper, I applied to ſome gentlemen of the bar to know if the judge would, probably, grant a copy of the charge. I was informed that it had been his practice to refuſe ſuch application. This circumſtance, together with the want of acquaintance with the judge, prevented my applying for a copy. I alſo wiſhed to know whether an application could not be made through the grand jury—and was told that the grand jury (altho' they agreed in political ſentiments with Mr. Chaſe) tho't the charge a very imprudent one, and would not, probably, aſſent to be inſtrumental in making it public.

Queſtioned by a member of the committee.

Does not recollect which of the gentlemen told him ſo. Converſed with ſeveral. Mr. J. T. Maſon, Mr. Montgomery, (whom he did not know at the time) Mr. Carr, of Virginia, and ſeveral others.

He underſtood from a gentleman who ſaid he was a member of the grand jury, and who agreed with the deponent in political ſentiment, ſuch an attempt would be futile, as the grand jury would not make the application.

Q. Do you believe that you had ſuch a recollection of the charge, as enabled you to ſtate the ſubſtance of it correctly?

A. I do—except thoſe parts which (as believing them unimportant) I did not notice.

Q. Did the judge read it, or deliver it extempore.

A. He read it from a paper. But frequently appeared to ſpeak extempore alſo. It appeared to a gentleman (Mr. Carr,) who made the obſervation to me, that many of the obſervations of the judge were drawn forth by the preſence of ſome of the members of the legiſlature of Maryland, who ſupported the meaſures which he condemned.

Q. Have you not given the charge a higher coloring, than it received from him?

A. It was my wiſh rather to under-charge than to over-charge it. Where ever I had a doubt I erared from my firſt ſketch. I hoped my publication would draw forth a full publication from the judge.

The charge, as publiſhed by Mr. Chaſe (*Nat. Int. Aug.* 6, 1803) read.

Q. Is this the charge which the judge delivered?

A. In ſome reſpects it varies from that which I heard. The judge did poſitively ſay, that the act of Congreſs, repealing the judiciary law was unconſtitutional and expreſſly aſſerted the right of the court to declare the laws unconſtitutional. Theſe words, "I am of opinion that every citizen ſhould have an equal ſhare of liberty," were not uſed by the judge.

Sworn to, before me, this 14th day of January, 1804.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Chairman of the committee of enquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chaſe and Richard Peters, Eſquires, or either of them.

(To be continued.)

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 29.

"Our funds are ſteady; 3 per cent. conſols being at or about 56 per cent. with little variation for ſome time paſt. The bank is reſtricting its diſcounts: and to this circumſtance is to be aſcribed the preſent ſcarcity of money.—Trade and commerce is not apparently briſk; yet the revenue ariſing from the cuſtoms does not decreaſe—a proof that commerce has only changed its regular courſe. This much lamented war has not been attended with that degree of diſtreſs among the merchants of this country, which might reaſonably have been expected. Few bankruptcies of material conſequence have taken place. The underwriters at Lloyd's have been all getting money during the war; and the whole of the expence of government in all its various branches and departments has been diſtributed among ourſelves, no foreign ſubſidies to take the money out of the country.—We hope and truſt there is reaſonable ground for the early reſtoration of the health of our king, and that with the bleſſings of God on our means of defence againſt the attack of our enemy, we have not reaſon for hopeleſs apprehenſion, even if he is deſperate enough to make an attempt at invaſion, which is very *generally doubted.*

As to the French we know no more than you do in America, and we fear them as little. All we know of them is through the medium of the public papers.

American ſtocks, 6 per cent. 90; 3 per cent. 56, no ſale.

Returns from New-Hampſhire make it certain that the patriotic GILMAN is re-elected governor of that ſtate.

It is evident, by comparing laſt year's votes with the preſent, that the exertion was all on the part of the democrats. And that the federaliſts were taken at unawares. Governor Gillman will have as many votes this year as he had the laſt.

(Boſton Centinel.)

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	36s to 38s Cash.
Wheat,	6s6 to 7s do.
Flour, superfine	39s do.
Corn,	22s6 to 24s do.
Hemp, Clean	30l to 35l do.
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6 3s9 o.
Bacon,	8d to 9d do.

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, April, 10th, 1804.

"Our last accounts from the Mediterrancan are favorable. By a letter from Mr. Cathcart, our consul at Leghorn, we are informed, that Commodore Preble, some time in January, captured a Tripolitan cruizer, with several prizes, having on board a number of Tripolitan officers and men. Mr. Cathcart's information was by a letter from Commodore Preble. This event cannot fail to make some impression on the Bashaw, as it regards his prisoners. Some are in hopes that an exchange of prisoners may take place."

Form of a Power of Attorney to receive Dividends of Interest and Principal on Public Stock.

KNOW all men by these presents, That do make, constitute and appoint my true and lawful attorney, for me and in my name, to receive the dividends upon the stock standing in my name on the books of the commissioner of loans in the state of with power also an attorney or attornies under him for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or his substitute or substitutes shall do therein by virtue hereof. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this

(SEAL.)

Sealed and delivered in presence of }

BE it known, that on the day of before me came within named, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the seal of, &c. the day and year last aforesaid.

DIRECTIONS.

If the power is to be general, the words 'now due or which shall hereafter grow due,' are to be inserted after the word "dividends." If not general, the time for or to which the dividends are to be received to be especially expressed after the word "dividends." If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name. The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the U. States, or of a superior court of law and equity in any state, or of a county court, or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any place, or before a notary public. In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed. The blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, or corporation, naming it, or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, otherwise with the words "my seal." If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorised at the place where the dividends are to be received.

☞ The aforegoing form will answer for the transfer of stock.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CANDIDUS—No. X.

CONCERNING THE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

After the Citizen of Petersburg had poured out the vial of wrath and indignation against every body, and every thing, which appeared injurious to his caprices; after having shewn himself the ardent partizan of a political sect, instead of the dispassionate investigator of an important national question; he then thought proper to level the artillery of vengeance against the supposed writer of anonymous essays—concerning whom he commences as follows:

"*Just as I was putting this under under cover, a friend stept in with two of your papers, to shew me the first and second numbers of* CANDIDUS.

"*I am at some loss to determine whether the author was in jest, or in earnest, when he wrote them. If the latter, there can be no doubt but he is one of those wealthy democrats whom we sometimes meet with, having more money than correct ideas, or sound understanding. He is very friendly to banks. So it would seem, since he wishes to have one on any terms. And he must have such an high opinion of the* sagacity *and* wisdom, *as well as the* integrity *and good* intentions *of our late legislature, as to believe that nothing impure could have came from their hands; and that they intended it should be governed upon liberal principles.*"

The Citizen of Petersburg, and all his abettors, are once for all informed, that the writings, under the signature of Candidus, are the earnest opinions of the author—that he is not a wealthy democrat—nor does he wish to have a bank upon improper terms. There is nothing in any of the numbers which my adversary pretends to answer and refute, which manifests that I entertain, as he calls it, *a high opinion of the sagacity and wisdom, integrity and good intentions of the last legislature.* So far from saying, that nothing impure could come from their hands, it may be ascertained by another reading, that the writer of Candidus, censured in very plain terms the conduct of the legislature, and endeavored to shew, that the speeches of some of the members, were inconsistent with their duty, with good manners, as well as with the sentiments and wishes of their constituents.

It will be recollected, that I have in a former number declared, that the question which should be considered is, "whether the bank, as it is proposed, with the prospect of amendments, was not to be preferred to delay, in the hope of amendments, when there was a probability that the next law might be still more objectionable?" The Citizen of Petersburg has taken no notice of this, but has ascribed to me opinions which I have not advanced, and do not entertain.

"*The arguments which he has offered, if they may be so called, and the rare conclusions which he has drawn from hypothesis of his own choosing, are certainly too puerile to merit attention, but that, from the confidence with which they are given, and the challenge which he has thrown out to refute them, they may beguile some of the honest, but uninformed of our countrymen, who might wish to dispose of some money, in a state bank. Influenced by this consideration, and this alone, I will employ the first leisure hour, which my pressing avocations will permit, to expose the fallacy of this author's argument—and to prove that* DECEPTIO, *would have been a much more consistent signature for such opinions, than the amiable one of* CANDIDUS, *which he has assumed. Why did he not shew both sides of the picture to the public? That, indeed, would have been candid—but it would not have suited the author's views.*"

Before I can properly answer the question which is just read, it would be necessary to understand what the writer himself means by *both sides of the picture.* Is it expected that I shall answer every ridiculous objection which a court-yard or side-house critics, may think proper to make? Upon such occasions, men sometimes are led in the warmth of conversation, to say, what they, upon reflection, would disavow. If the Citizen of Petersburg has other objections to the bank, than those which have been unfolded, I hope he will explain them, and at the same time, support them by argument and reason. Instead of this, he calls upon me to shew both sides of the picture, when, from his own writings, it seems, that he cannot, or will not understand a single side of a plain question. So far as respects the influence of the state, our calculations correspond in principles, yet he condemns me. Besides, there are some persons of respectability, who believe, that the treasurer is altogether excluded from voting. This is not a matter of much consequence to me. I take it for granted, that the votes will be given for none but persons who deserve confidence, and therefore it is unimportant to me, as respects the bank, whether those persons are federalists or democrats, natives or foreigners: whether the treasurer gives 3000 votes, or not one. I know that it is of much confidence to individuals, in the towns where the banks will be established, to become directors, and I do not blame them for using every honorable means which may promise success. There are many of these, who have heretofore opposed the law, who would, very gladly, become subscribers and promote its establishment, if they were sure of being elected directors. This I aver, from confessions which have been made to me. If this be so, it proves very clearly, that the opposition in some cases does not proceed from such motives as ought to have a moment's influence, with those, who do not seek to be directors.

PHAEDRUS' FABLES, to which the Citizen of Petersburg has refered for authority, will be considered either very suitable to the subject or to the understanding of the writer, who has made it, according to the capacity of readers. As to the scraps of Latin, altho' he has given the translation, I shall only say that they have but little relation to the subject, so far as they are personal to myself. I feel for them, and for the person who introduced them, equal portions of pity and contempt. Poor fellow! he was obliged to resort to extraordinary aids. He attempted, but a single argument, and that establishes, as far as it went, all that I asked. All the authorities of respectability, as well as the attributes of reason, and common sense, stared him in the face, and he was, like a drowning man who catches a straw, obliged to depend upon a fable. Whether the admirers of this performance have imputed the quotation from the book of fables, to wit, weakness or wisdom, is a point not worthy of enquiry.

The indecorous and ungentlemanly stile with which the first number of the Citizen of Petersburg has closed, is exactly suitable to the whole which preceded. He pretends to believe that the signature of Candidus, imposed upon me the duty of examining the whole law, or, as he says, *to shew both sides of the picture.* It has been generally alledged, and as generally believed, that the law was, except in a few points, an exact copy of the law, which established the bank of the United States. It therefore appeared only necessary, to oppose the objections which were made, to those deviations. I did believe, that if the public could be satisfied, that these deviations did not operate injuriously, that the people would subscribe with alacrity. And I do most solemnly believe, if this shall happen, that the shares will in a very little time, bear the same advance upon the first cost which may be obtained for the shares in the bank of the United States. The shares in that bank, which cost 400 dollars each, usually sell for about 600 dollars each. Shares in the bank of Virginia will cost 100 dollars each, and will, if things go on well, after a while, sell for 150 dollars each.

A writer under the signature of "A Citizen of Hanover," in the last Virginia Gazette, has very clealy explained the effect and influence of these deviations. It gives me great pleasure to find, that a man who appears to be so capable to examine and explain the law, has given such powerful aid. The Citizen of Petersburg, now finds, that I was not singular in my opinions; that they are supported by another writer, who is in every respect his superior.

In my first number, it was very plainly declared, that I was a friend to the system of banking in general, and that I did not believe, that the law of the last assembly contained such faults as ought to prevent its establishment. So far I was candid, and it will be recollected that the readers were more than once reminded, that it was probable that my anxiety upon the subject, might be the cause of my overlooking latent lurking evils. Was not this candid? Did not every body understand, that I should exert myself to secure the establishment of the bank? So far as I have heard of objections to the bank, they have been answered. If the Citizen of Petersburg entertains any others, why does he not shew them, so that the public may be benefitted by his wisdom? Instead of this, he insinuates, that there are so many as to authorise the most unqualified objection, and that I deserve the detestable appellation of DECEPTIO, because I cannot discover objections which do not exist, or because I do not endeavor to restore to order the confusion which seems to prevail in his own untranquilized and vindictive mind. Does the Citizen of Petersburg want a bank upon a better establishment than that of the United States? If he does, it follows that he has objections to the charter of that bank, and so perhaps he would object to every thing which was not woven in his own disordred immagination. If he means only to oppose the charter for the bank of Virginia, as far as it differs from that of the United States, and does not chuse to believe me, then I will refer him to my able and irresistable coadjutor, the Citizen of Hanover, or if he prefers it, to a comparison of the two laws. But how can I expect him to understand what is written by another, who has given the most convincing proof that he does not understand himself?

Having disposed of the first number of the Citizen of Petersburg, I shall now proceed to reply to his second. This task I enter upon with reluctance, because almost the whole of it relates to the supposed writer of Candidus. I am astonished, that any one who can prepare a few paragraphs fit for publication, should employ his time in unprovoked and unnecessary personalities. If the writings of Candidus deserved no notice, such a *learned man,* as the Citizen of Peterburg, who understands Latin better than he does the Commandments—who in discussing the important question concerning the establishment of a bank, deems Phædrus' Fables better authority than Smith's Wealth of Nations, or the charter of the Bank of the United States—I say, it was highly imprudent that such a *profound scholar* and *able critic* should give consequence to such writings as he pretends those of Candidus are, by taking any notice of them. If on the other hand, he deemed them worthy of notice, then he should have said nothing about the author. His opinions, whether right or wrong, were plainly and candidly committed to the public, and it was certainly immaterial, by whom they were written. If the Citizen of Petersburg thinks, that the merit of these writings, is to be weighed by the name of the author, 'tis a wonder, *that his own vanity and fondness for newspaper praise,* have not upon this, and upon many other prvvious occasions, made known to the world, the vast obligations which he has imposed upon mankind, by his *elegant, gentlemanly* and *learned compositions.* There are many people, in this and in all other countries, who are never so well pleased as when they can give a secret stab to the feelings or fame of another. They take their posts at a distance. They first write, and then under a fictitious appearance, or by the aid of an obscure transcriber, or by sending to a distance where their hand-writings are not known, they endeavor to inflict deep and fatal wounds, upon persons whom they pretend to respect. I expect that the Citizen of Petersburg is one of this sort. The writer of Candidus pursues a different course, and he feels no unwillingness, that all the world should know what are his opinions. This openness, and candour, has put it in the power of the Citizen of Petersburg, to abandon a cause, which he was inadequate to manage, and to turn his artillery, or rather malignancy, upon the writer. This will be fully seen in the second number, which commences as follows:

"*During my late stay in Richmond, I heard it said, and with some confidence, that the publications under the signature of* CANDIDUS, *were written by the same person, who gained so much credit under the signature of* FEDERALIST, *published in your paper. This, I know not how to believe. Yet if it be so, that writer must not in future expect any confidence will be placed in his opinions or assertions. He will be considered one of those authors, who write merely for amusement, and to please themselves, without regarding what pernicious consequences their doctrines may produce among the honest, but uninformed, of his countrymen.*"

In discussing the merits of particular questions or objections to a law, for the establishment of a bank, at a time when every body seems to admit that one is necessary, there does not appear to be any occasion to ascertain, who the writer is. The Citizen of Petersburg intimates, that no future confidence will be placed in the opinions or assertions of Candidus. This implies, that Candidus has, in some cases, published untruths. If this be contended for, the Citizen of Petersburg will be pleased to shew the particular instance. If he fail—if it shall appear, that Candidus has upon no occasion, asserted any thing which was not true, that he has not misled, or attempted to mislead, his fellow citizens, that his doctrines will produce *no pernicious consequences among the honest and uninformed of his countrymen,* as the Citizen of Petersburg pretends—then every reader of common understanding will be able to determine, which of us most deserves the *disgraceful appellation of* DECEPTIO.

CANDIDUS.

(To be continued.)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF VIRGINIA, AND PARTICULARLY TO THE MERCHANTS OF RICHMOND, PETERSBURG AND FREDERICKSBURG.

Fellow-Citizens—

The time will shortly arrive when books will be opened in your respective towns, to receive subscriptions for shares in the state bank. Some of the regulations of the bill passed at the last session of the legislature, are so very exceptionable, so manifestly unjust, illiberal and impolitic, that it becomes worthy your serious consideration, whether consistently with your duty to yourselves and to society, you can assist in carrying it into execution. It has been openly avowed in the legislature, that this bank was to be established for political purposes; but independent of this circumstance, the regulations of the bill itself, speak in language too intelligible to be misunderstood. It was the intention of the legislature, to make it *a state engine for state purposes,* and if you are so weak as to assist in its erection, it will be converted into *an engine for your oppression.* Every man acquainted with the operations of banking, must know how great a power is lodged in the hands of its directors, and how easily this power may be exercised for the destruction of an obnoxious individual. Let this bank then be once put into operation, and woe betide that merchant, who shall dare to exert his personal or political influence, in opposition to the views and wishes of the prevailing party. I know, my fellow-citizens, with how much reluctance a generous mind attributes unworthy motives to any man, or set of men; but has not the conduct of the legislature justified the worst suspicions? What act of injustice, fraud, tyranny or oppression has it stopped at, when any *political party purpose* was to be attained. *Might gives right,* was the language used by one of their most influential and conspicuous members—and they have acted up to their text. View the conduct of the legislature, from the year 1798—To secure the election of a political idol, the sacred right of suffrage was virtually wrested from one third of the citizens of Virginia; to quiet the minds of the people, justly alarmed at such an outrage, it was declared that this regulation adopted, was only temporary, and was rendered necessary by the exigency of the times. They have attempted to cheat the people, by pretending to restore the right of district election; and the attempt manifests the sovereign *contempt* in which they hold the understandings of their constituents. The impudent attack made on the rights of the people of the eastern shore, is a proof of the extent to which they dare carry their legislative tyranny. Had George III. made such an attack on the rights of Englishmen, his indignant people would have hurled him headlong from his throne. Where is the man who dares avow federal principles, that has been suffered to retain any office from which they possessed the power of amotion? Do you want evidence of the hostility of the legislature and the whole democratic party, towards yourselves as a class of citizens?—read their newspapers—hear the language of every spouting boy of their party—remember the language of their speakers, in the discussion of this very bill, which you are now called upon to support—remember the tax on merchants, and the reasons of its imposition—remember the sentiments expressed by the hypocritical *Jesuit* who introduced the bill in the house of representatives. That you might be made to feel their power, they hesitated not to trample under foot the constitution itself.

It would perhaps be deemed impertinent, were I to enlarge upon the injustice, inequality and impolicy of vesting the supreme government of the bank, in the hands of *the tool* of the legislature; nor would I have mentioned it at all, but for a publication that has appeared under the signature of CANDIDUS. The writer exults greatly, in having disproved that which never was asserted; for it certainly never was said that the treasurer of Virginia could have more votes than all the rest of the stock-holders. Nor is it necessary that he should possess a majority of votes, to give him the power of appointing all the directors. It is next to impossible that there can be a combination among the stock-holders, so as to overbalance the vote of the state. Their votes will be divided; and in addition to this, I will venture to affirm that after the first or second election there will never be 3000 shares voted upon, exclusive of the state vote. I might here detail some of the political purposes for which *it may and will be used;* but I feel it is time to return to the object which I have principally in view, I will therefore take my leave of the bill, only observing that the legislature have taken care to retain the government of the bank, in the hands of their agents, although they *may have disposed of every share the state possessed.* The treasurer shall be *ex officio,* one of the directors, and shall always give as many votes as are given upon any 3000 shares, although the state may have sold every share.

Every merchant with whom I have conversed, has joined in reprobating the principles of this bill—why then assist in carrying it into execution? Where is the necessity of so doing? I have indeed been told that withholding on the part of the merchants, would be useless; that the planters were determined and would establish the bank. Let us examine this position.

Banks are established to facilitate commercial transactions, and the profits of the stock-holders arise from the discounts made on the notes of merchants. The merchants are the only traders with the bank, and if they withhold their countenance, instead of producing a handsome profit to the stock-holders, the bank becomes an useless, inactive, expensive and unprofitable machine.—Let the merchants publish to the world, their determination not to trade with the state bank, unless a charter is given upon principles more *liberal and equitable,* and they will effectually prevent the shares being taken. That man must indeed be blinded with party zeal, who after such a declaration would vest his money in stock which would produce no profit. You should act not partially, but in concert. Meetings of the merchants of Fredericksburg, Petersburg and Richmond should be called in these respective towns—There let them enter into such resolutions, as may be deemed proper to counteract the execution of the late law; let them pledge themselves to each other, to adhere to these resolutions; let them appoint committees to correspond with their brother merchants in the other towns; and let them publish to the world, their proceedings, and the reasons on which they are grounded. By this open and manly opposition, success will be certain; but you should not stop here. The want of banks in Fredericksburg, Petersburg and Richmond, has long been a subject of complaint; you have it in your own power to remedy the evil. Establish banks in each of those places. No law of Virginia can prevent the emission of *post notes,* payable to *A or order,* which are as current as those made payable to bearer, and it is worthy of remark, that Judge Tucker* seems to think notes may be issued *payable to A or Bearer.* The objections which I have heard urged gainst the establishment of *private or merchants banks,* admit of short and satisfactory answers. It is said that the notes of these banks will have a very limited circulation—this I deny. The country people, it is said, are unwilling to receive notes for their produce—to a certain extent, this is true: but does it prevent a very extensive circulation of bank notes, from other states? Great stress has been laid upon that provision in the bill for establishing a state bank, which authorised the sheriffs to receive notes for taxes, and permitted their payment into the treasury.—This, it is said, will give the notes a currency, which will produce an extensive circulation; but will not the notes of a private bank possess the same advantages? The sheriffs in the different parts of the state will receive them with eagerness; the convenience of carriage, will give them a preference over specie. One and two per cent. is said to have been given in different parts of the state, in exchange for notes. It can make no sort of difference with the sheriff, whether the treasurer receives them or not, since he can at any time go to the bank and exchange them for dollars. The difficulty of getting them changed, when brought to Richmond, is one cause of the unwillingness of the country people, to receive them in payment, and the same cause has sometimes produced the same unwillingness among the merchants of Richmond. The establishment of a bank will remove every objection. Their circulation may be made more extensive, by an agreement between the several banks, to receive each others paper. Besides, the business of banking *may be, and is carried on* to an immense extent *without a single dollar either in paper or specie, going out of the bank.* A. wishes an accommodation of $ 1000 for 60 days; he executes his note, with proper indorsers for that amount, with the interest, and obtains credit on the books of the bank, for $ 1000; but draws not a cent of the money; he has occasion to make a purchase to that amount of B. who takes his check on the bank; B. has no immediate use for the money, and instead of taking it out of the bank, has it transferred to his credit; he afterwards has dealings with C. by which he becomes indebted to him in the same sum, for which he gives his check, and C. has it carried to his credit, and thus the the transfer will go through every letter in the alphabet.

If it is thought a desirable object, that the state should become a shareholder in the several banks, a proper number of shares may be reserved in each, and offered to the acceptance of the legislature at their next session, upon terms of equality and justice, and upon condition of obtaining *charters.* The state may be allowed the privilege of paying, by instalments, upon the principles contained in the 11th and 12th sections of the state bank bill. If the views of the legislature are *just* and honorable, if their object is not the erection of a state engine, to be applied to party purposes, in a manner they are at present unwilling to acknowlepge, they will not hesitate in taking the shares. Any gentleman who can take the trouble of calculating, with the advantages secured to the state, by the 11th and 12th sections of the state bank bill, the 3000 shares belonging to it, at the expiration of nine years, will only have cost as follows, viz. if the dividends of the bank amounted to,

9 per cent. 3000 shares would cost	$ 108,600
10	81,600
11	54,600
12	27,600
13	600

If the legislature will dot be satisfied with the advantages of these provisions, I am at a loss to know what can satisfy them.

MERCATOR.

Hampton, 3d April, 1804.

* 2 Tucker's Blackstone, page 469—note 26.

[Some gentlemen directly from Washington who were eye witnesses of the following transaction, having informed us that there were one or two mistakes in our relation of last evening, we now with a view to be strictly correct, begin again: taking care to omit or supply according to the *exact* truth.—And thus amended, we, relying on the unquestionable respectability of our informants, undertake to assert that it is no fable, but a correct narration of what actually happened.]

The Man of the People.—A fellow who had been excommunicated by the Methodists, and so got into favor with the President and was made chief baker to the navy, took it into his head to compliment his patron, and for this purpose, on Monday, the day before Congress rose, formed a procession consisting of a suitable number of the sovereign people, preceded by all the bakers in Washington, dressed in clean white frocks and aprons, and bearing something covered with a white cloth on a bier. This was actually carried into the capitol, and laid out in state in the large committe room, separated from that where the Senate was sitting by a passage way, and on a level with the senate gallery.—Being uncovered, it appeared to be a *Mammoth Loaf of Bread,* about 12 feet in length, 2 feet in breadth, and of a suitable height. Accompanying the Mammoth Loaf was a huge cold roasted surloin, and two quarter casks, one containing wine, and the other the more republican liquor, cider. The bakers arranged themselves on each side ready to do the honors of the table. The mobility were not at once admitted into the room; they therefore soon became very clamorous for their equal rights, and loud and authoritative knocks were repeated at the door; means, however, were found to sooth and restrain them till the President should appear and take the first cut. In the mean time the house of Representatives adjourned for two hours that gentlemen might regale themselves with a sight and a taste. Some of them were witnesses to what we relate, but who thought it most prudent for them to leave the room soon after the entrance of the great personage. At length about 12 o'clock the President of the United States sauntered in among them, in the unceremonious style of a true republican. After he had exchanged a few careless nods with one and another, the chief baker advanced and asked him if he would take a luncheon? He put his hand deliberately in his pocket, pulled out a jack-knife and advancing to the loaf he cut off a large piece—[In this particular we are concerned to state, our informants are not precisely agreed whether the piece of bread was cut by the President or the baker; on the whole we let the circumstance remain as it stood yesterday and proceed]—then turning to the surloin he cut off a slice from that, after which he put up his knife, and taking his bread and meat in his fingers, he eat with apparent hungre, ever and anon dipping his meat in the salt and mustard, alternately, the band all the while playing *Jefferson's March!* By this time as many of the sovereign people had got in, as the room could contain, consisting principally of the "unhappy fugitives from" justice, with a suitable mixture of "our Indian neighbours," negro brethren, and several *ladies of fashion,* as the latest and most polite Lon-

don prints them as a substitute for the vulgar phrase of *ladies of the town.*—[This circumstance was omitted yesterday through the extreme haste in which the article was drawn up, but we assure the reader it is one in which all our informants, to the amount of half a dozen gentlemen, agree]—The wine was plentifully distributed to such as preferred it, but "*our beloved President*" it is admitted on all hands contented himself with cyder, as being more congenial with the spirit of "*genuine* republicanism." While this was going on in the committee room above, care had been taken to provide a barrel of whiskey and another of cyder in the great area below, which was sold out by the gill to those of the less favored of the croud who could not get admittance above.—By which means a suitable and corresponding degree of *enthusiasm* was kept up throughout all the citizens assembled on this occasion. When matters had been sufficiently prepared and the sovereign people were quite ripe and mellow, an Irishman advanced and pasted up on the door a caricature of Mr. Senator Wright from Maryland, carrying off the capitol on his back, with a libel issuing from his mouth containing the words "I cant move it," alluding to Mr. Wright's motion then pending before the Senate to remove the seat of government to Baltimore: the next step was to burn Mr. Wright and eight other senators, who voted with him, in effigy, and preparations were making accordingly, "the band all the while playing *Jefferson's march,*" but, alas! like all human schemes for happiness, the duration of this presidental jubilee was but of short continuance.

The mutual congratulations of each other and of the *Man of the People* became so enthusiastic and so noisy, that the Senate, in their chamber, found it impossible to proceed in their debates, which had not been a moment suspended on the occasion.—Mr. Franklin, therefore, president pro tem, sent a messenger to desire the people assembled to depart. He soon returned with the information that they absolutely refused, and threatened the messenger with personal violence. On this several members expressed their opinion that the chair ought to be supported, and at the unanimous desire of all present, Mr. Franklin sent the sergeant at arms, Mr. Matthews, to disperse them, at all events. The Sergeant at arms entered with much importance, and in a loud voice addressed them with "what's here? you noisy, good for nothing rascals, I command you all, in the name of the Senate, to depart instantly, and remove those tables and those barrels of liquor." While he was in the act of executing this duty, what was his consternation to encounter the President himself in the crow'd and as busy and jovial as any of them! Awe-struck he instantly retreated. Perceiving him to look extremely pale and agitated as he entered the Senate chamber, some gentleman enquired with anxiety, what was the matter or what he had seen?—All the answer he could make at first was, "*he's there, he's there.*" "Who's there?" "Mr. Jefferson—the President himself is there!" The reader is left to guess at the confusion that ensued. The report spread among the members and for some minutes business was nearly interrupted.

The gallery of the senate chamber was soon perceived to be crowed with the merry-bakers, who becoming a little noisy even there, the senate adjourned. In the afternoon the same audience returned, which being perceived, General Jackson rose and made a speech in behalf of *privilege*; in the course of which he expressed great warmth at the unworthy treatment Mr. Wright had met with in the forenoon. Turning directly to the gallery, and stretching forth his arm, he addressed them at some length, concluding with "Columbians! let me conjure you never to be guilty of such conduct in future; if you do, rely upon it we shall never tamely submit to it; we will, if necessary, call the army and the navy to our assistance, and—*put you all to death.*" This terrible menace was heard in the most profound silence, nor was the General either interrupted or insulted. But Mr. Wright entertained such serious apprehensions for his personal safety, that when he went to the senate chamber the next morning, he thought it prudent to go armed, and accordingly entered the room with a pair of large loaded horse-pistols.

Here ends the story itself—remarks will not be indulged; every reader is left to make his own.—All we shall say is, that we have not a doubt that this mob procession was framed, if not originally at the desire, at least with the connivance of the President himself, that thus he might have a fair opportunity before he left Washington to shew that he was in reality and practically *the Man of the People.*

We conclude with assuring our readers, that if either of Mr. Jefferson's editors, Duane, or *Silky-milky* Smith, shall deny the correctness of the above account, or any part of it, such denial shall be republished as soon as it reaches us.

(N. Y. Herald.)

A letter from capt. Miller of the British ship Mercury, dated Barbadoes, February 27th says, "On the 22d ult. I was taken by a French privateer, at the entrance of the mouth of Demarara river, and plundered of all her stores and part of the cargo, such as flour, crackers, hams, beef, and the most of her live stock, together with my own private venture, and then ordered for Guadaloupe; just before we made that port we were retaken by a British sloop of war, and all the Frenchmen taken out of the Mercury, ten sailors from the sloop of war put in their place. The command of the ship was given to me, with orders to follow them to Barbadoes, where we now are. They have begun to take out the cargo, and I suppose will leave me a plundered and dirty ship to come home in."

The Mercury was chartered by Mr. Vandenheuvel of this city, for Barbadoes.

(N. Y. M. Adv.)

Proposals are issued at New-Orleans, under the authority of the Governor, for the creation of a Bank to be called the Louisiana Bank, with a capital of 600,000 dollars, which may be increased by subscription to two millions. The shares are one hundred dollars each, one fifth to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder by instalments. Books for this purpose were opened on the 15th March, under the superintendance of sixteen gentlemen, amongst whom is Edward Livingston, Esq. late Mayor of this city. The continuance of the charter is limited to sixteen years; and the Bank is restricted from dealing in any thing but promissory notes, bonds, morgages, bullion, and in the sale of lands and effects which may be pledged to them.

NEW-YORK, April 9.

The brig George, captain Taber, arrived at this port yesterday in 26 days from Belfast. The Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received by her a file of the "Belfast News-Letter" to the 9th of March, inclusive; but as these papers contain London Intelligence to the 3d only, and as the most profound tranquility prevails in Ireland, they furnish nothing politically interesting.

In consequence of the misunderstanding between the Dey of Algiers and the British Consul, Lord Nelson has caused it to be notified at Gibraltar, that all ships are to beware how they approach the coast of Algiers, or permit themselves to be boarded by the Algerine cruizers.

Another contribution, it is said, has been levied by France on the Portuguese Government.

The number of vessels in the outer harbour at Brest, the latter end of February, and apparently ready for sea, was 18 ships of the line, four of them three deckers; 14 frigates, 32 gun-boats, and 11 large transports. To oppose these, Admiral Cornwallis had collected off Ushant 20 ships of the line, ten of which were three-deckers.

There were also at the Helder, about the same time, one ship of 78 guns, 3 of 68, 4 frigates, 4 brigs, 2 cutters, and 50 sail of transports ready for sea, with 8000 troops; between the Helder and Amsterdam, 24,000 soldiers in quarters, and ready to embark; at Amsterdam, 50 sail of gun vessels fitting; and at Helvoetsluys, 1 ship of 80 guns and 1 of 68 in ordinary, two frigates, and 2 brig gun boats, fitting for sea. 150 gun boats had sailed from Rotterdam for Flushing, in the course of the six preceding weeks.

Irish Stocks:—5 per cent. Government Debentures, 90 1 2—3 1-2 per cent. 67 1 2.

Business generally in Ireland very dull.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

Sir,

Being on Cape Hatteras, on the 25th of January last, with two other persons, we found there a drowned man, a boat, a trunk, and a brass compass. The trunk contained about fifty four dollars, a pair of pistols, some clothes, and papers, amongst which was a Journal Book, purporting to be the property of John O'Brien. It states that he was charged with dispatches from the President of the United States to the Government at New-Orleans, that he bought sea stores, and took passage on board the schooner Lydia, captain Wm. Watson; that they were in the Gulph on the 21st: and that a sea struck them on the quarter deck, stove away their companion, and obliged them to bale the vessel. Here the Journal ends; and we supposed that soon after this time she must have foundered, and it is probable every person on board perished. After taking an account of the private marks, we had the body respectfully interred, and delivered the Journal Book and the remainder of the Goods to Squire Farrow, Chief Magistrate at Cape Hatteras, where they remain for the inspection of the owners of the vessel or the friends of the deceased.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

DUGALD GRAY.

New York, 7th April, 1804.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 3.

The Courier de Londres of last night, states with a degree of confidence, that on the 12th ult. Madam Bonaparte went to the Dock of the Invalids, at Paris, where, instead of being received with acclamations, she was assailed by the tumultuous cries of the workmen, demanding bread and the arrears of their wages. The minister of the marine, who was present, with some difficulty appeased the tumult, by a promise of 8 francs to each of the workmen that evening. Madame Bonaparte is said to have been very much alarmed, and to have regained her carriage with much difficulty.

Provisions are excessively dear at Paris, owing to the great demand for the troops. The Italians in the army have had much contention with the French soldiery, in consequence of which, the following letter is said to have been addressed to Gen. Junot, commandant of the corps d'Elite, of the army of England. "Tell the soldiers that I wish to call upon those of all nations to avenge the common cause of all; and that every auxiliary corps should represent a people interested in our behalf and offering up prayers for our success. In this grand enterprize, there should be no distinctions of French or Italians; no denominations but those of the enemies of England. Upon my arrival let all these disputes be settled, that the army may present a grand whole, totally subjected to the will of its chief."

"The troops in Candy and the neighbouring posts are dying daily, and being much reduced by sickness, the Candians formed a plan to rise en masse, on a certain day, all over the island, and massacre the English troops. On the day appointed, about 12,000 of the natives surrounded Candy, and attacked the Palace, which was defended with the greatest obstinacy by the 19th and the Malays, who fought hand to hand for nearly two hours, and at one time they could not load their pieces but merely used the bayonet. After a desperate struggle, they at last beat the Candians off with great slaughter. We lost about 12 or 13 killed and wounded, and two gallant young men, Lieutenants Blakeney and Plenderleith, of the 19th.—The surrender of Major Davie happened exactly as we have already stated. While our troops were on the way to Trincomalee, the Adigar, on the 26th sent them a messge, saying, the king positively insisted that I should march back to Candy and lay down their arms, and that Mootoo Swammy, the new King, should be given up to them. After some time, Major Davie marched back towards Candy, and was met by Dissavaeas or Chiefs, and shewn where they should pile their arms, close to the town. When that was done the Europeans were marched to some distance from their arms which were immediately secured by the Candians. The Malany soldiers in our service were separated from the Europeans and marched another way.—The Candians then took the new King, Mootoo Swammy, and put him to death on the spot.—Major Davie and Capt. Rumley, of the Malay Regiments, and Capt. Humphreys, of the Bengal artillery, were separated from the rest of the Officers. The othes officers, eight in number, with all the men of the 19th, were then led away, and tied two and two. The greatest part were then brò't into the jungle in this state, and, horrid to relate, beat against each other with clubs till they expired. The remainder, by two and two, had their throats cut: one corporal of the 12th, as already stated, alone escaping; he had his head and back desperately cut, and was thrown among the heap of slain; but at night was able to creep into the wood, and make for the river, over which he swam tho very broad and rapid, and escaped to Fort Macdowal. In all there were 193 Europeans of the 19th put to death, and nearly the whole of the Malays, who would not voluntarily enter the King's service. Many of those who did so to save their lives, contrived afterwards to effect their escape. Major Davie, Capt's. Rumley and Humphreys, were kept prisoners for some days after the first massacre, and when the grand feast was made upon establishing the King again on the throne of Candy, these unfortunate men were dragged out in the presence of the King and all his disavacs, commanded by the Adigar, and put to death in a cruel and inhuman manner.—Several valuable Malay officers perished in their attemps to protect the Europeans. A very fine young man, not above 17, Ensign Barry of the Malay corps, who was reserved from the first slaughter, being sent for a few days after by the Adigar, to come before the King, finding his execution at hand, snatched a sword from one of the guards and thurst it through his body."

SHERRY WINE.

THE Subscriber has just received a Consignment of SHERRY WINE, of the first quality, in Quarter Casks.

E. W. Rootes.

April 16th, 1804. 3t

SALES AT AUCTION,

To close a Consignment.

WILL be sold, on Friday the 20th inst. at the Office of the subscribers, positively without reserve, for Cash, a large quantity of

Ticklenburgs.
Superfine and fine Cloths.
Cassimeres.
Men's Silk Stockings.
Garden Fans.
China, in boxes.
Liverpool Ware, in crates.
Best Mould Candles.

Also, on a credit of ninety days—

20 pieces of superfine Cassimere.
Irish Linens—India Cottons, &c. &c.

☞ *A Chariot and four Horses, on a credit of six months.*

Thomas Taylor & Co. v. m.

Richmond, April 16, 1804.

The Hay-Market Garden

WILL open open for the season on Friday afternoon the 20th inst. (should the weather be favorable.) An illumination of the Garden and Ball Room is in preparation, and Music for dancing.

Hay Market, April 17, 1804.

Sports of the Pit.

THE Equestrian Circus at the Hay-Market Garden will be opened for the Sports of the Pit on Saturday next. A number of Cocks are collecting to furnish such as have not fowls of their own Admittance as usual; the bearer of a Cock admitted gratis.

William Roberts.

April 17th, 1804.

William M'Cay,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and General assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

*** CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. ep8w.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, are respectfully informed, that T. BRUFF, Dentist of Washington City, *Inventor* and *Patentee* of the perpendicular extracting instruments, is preparing to pay them a visit, and hopes for the honor of their patronage.

April 14, 1804. 3t.

STAGES

BETWEEN

RICHMOND & STAUNTON.

A LINE of Stages will commence running between Richmond and Staunton on the 18th instant. The Stage will leave Richmond every Wednesday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Staunton on Friday by noon. Leave Staunton every Saturday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by noon.

Fare for passengers 9 dollars; way passengers 8 cents a mile.

Joseph Grant.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. taw6t.

Mineral Springs.

THE subscriber has taken under his charge, for the term of three years, those Mineral Waters, commonly called THE SWEET SPRINGS, now situate in Monroe county, (formerly in Botetourt) in the state of Virginia. He has considerably enlarged his stable room, and increased the housing in such a manner, that he will be capable of accommodating at least one third more company than usual, at the same place. He has laid in an ample supply of the best Liquors that could be procured, which he will always keep up. He has likewise engaged a sufficiency of servants and attendants, under good character. Uniting with these his unwearied efforts and attention to render general satisfaction, he doubts not of making his accommodations comfortable and agreeable to all who may incline to visit these Springs. The reputation of these Mineral Waters is so well known in Virginia, and her sister states, that the subscriber deems it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to their qualities or virtues.

Jesse Minter.

April 14th, 1804. 3t.

N. B. The subscriber has furnished himself with two good Male Cooks; likewise an excellent Musician, for the amusement of the Ladies and Gentlemen. J. M.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed the fifth day of August, 1802, by Thomas Piemont to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a debt therein specified, amounting to 1054 dollars 21 cents, and interest till paid, and the charges attending this sale, will be sold, on the 30th day of May next,

THE PLANTATION,

WHEREON the said Piemont resides, containing 1000 acres of Land, more or less, laying on York River, a little below West Point, and three miles from the stage road, between New Kent court house and Williamsburg. The above sale is made, moreover, subject to satisfying in the first instance, a composition of 12s. 6d. in the pound of three judgments which were obtained (previous to his granting said deed of trust) against said Piemont, in the federal court, April term, 1802; the total sum whereof, by the calculations of the parties in my hands, will amount to 2433 dollars 78 cents, which being satisfied on the day of sale, the parties will give discharges in full on copies of said judgments.

For the residue of the purchase money, after the above claims are satisfied, a credit of twelve months will probably be given, as the present proprietor may determine on the day of sale.

JAMES TAYLOR, Trustee.

N. B. About one fourth of the Land is cleared. On it is a very good two story brick house, with convenient out-houses; a mill is adjoining, and oysters may be taken in the river or potite the door. It is thought useless to mention the other advantages, which are really entitled to notice, because they will be obvious to every beholder.

April 12th, 1804. 12w6w

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation in the upper end of King and Queen county, on the 31st March, a bay HORSE, about 8 years old, with a star in his forehead, a small snip on his nose, and a little white on one of his hind feet. He is about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, paces mostly, carries his head low, though a horse of spirit, and has a remarkable bushy main and tail. The thief also took a plough bridle, and lines made of cotton. It is conjectured that he was taken by some Negro travelling upwards, having been tracked into Caroline. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said horse, by

J. Pendleton.

Spring Farm, April 16th, 1804. 3tp.

FOR SALE.

LOW FOR CASH,

Several Valuable LOTS,

Handsomely situated, within the corporation of this City.——For further particulars enquire of the printer.

April 17th, 1804. (2)

TO BE SOLD

For Ready Money,

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, from David Ross, Esq. in order to raise the sum of 3974 dolls. 59 cents, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 12th of September, 1803, till payment—it being the balance due on the three first instalments of a debt due from the said David Ross to the trustees of James Dunlop, deceased, under a decree of the high court of chancery, and secured by deed of trust; the following LANDS, LOTS & TENEMENTS, or such part of them as may be necessary to raise the sum aforesaid, with the charges and expences of sale, an estate or plantation in Goochland, called COLES, containing by estimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the same more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd creek, and purchased by the said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of William Cole, and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardson, according to its known boundaries as held by the said Ross. Also, an estate or plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT—containing by estimation, twelve hundred acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joseph Haden. Also the following lots in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit: Lot, No. 63, on which the ware-house is built—lot, No. 73, on which is a store now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes—and lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The sale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 19th day of May next—and the lands and tenements aforesaid, will be set up in that order which shall appear best to suit the purchasers, and most beneficial to the parties interested.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby, } *Trustees.*
Geo. Greenhow,

Richmond, 17th April, 1804.

"Richmond & Columbia Turn-pike Road"

THE *Books* for receiving subscriptions (to carry the above laudable and useful institution into effect, conformably to the act of assembly,) remains open in the counting-room of *Robert Gamble & Son*, in Richmond—till the first day of May next. *Subscriptions* to the *Staunton turn-pike road*, will *also*, continue to be received at the *same place*, until the time above mentioned.

Richmond April 18, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truft, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the fubfcribers will offer for fale, at Auction, on the premifes, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or lefs, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was devifed by John Jude, to his daughter Jane, wife of the faid John Price. This fale is made to fatisfy a debt of 450£. with intereft from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the faid John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, DAVID BULLOCK, } Trustees.

January 2, 1804.

☞ The Sale of the above mentioned property was poftponed by the mutual conſent of all the parties. It will now pofitively be fold on the 20th day of April next.

CHARLES COPLAND, DAVID BULLOCK, } Trustees.

March 6, 1834.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell,* and two other perſons, of the name of *Gale,* ſuppoſed to be reſidents of the ſtate of *South Carolina,* or *Georgia,* who went to *Baltimore,* ſome time in July or Auguſt laſt, to purchaſe *Slaves,* are deſired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland,* is now in the *Jail* of this *city,* as a *Runaway.* He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore,* and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county,* who ſold him to Mr. WARE. He is ſtout, active, ſtrong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He ſays that, in September laſt, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a ſchooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River,* and marched by the above perſons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* ſold him ſomewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other ſide of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He ſtaid but a few days with his new maſter before he ſet off to the *Northward,* under the aſſumed name of *Bob Benfield.* The ſubſcriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him ſome years. His owner is requeſted to come, or ſend for him, and on produding ſuch credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertiſement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ſhip *Fame,* and other arrivals from Europe, a general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the ſeaſon, which they are diſpoſed to ſell on moderate terms, for Caſh, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuſtomers,* on the uſual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to ſtore FLOUR, &c. thoſe who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are aſſured, that their endeavours will be uſed to give general, ſatisfaction, and their charge for ſtorage, &c. will be reaſonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

The buſineſs heretofore carried on under the firm of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. in this place, will from the firſt of April next be conducted under that of POLLOK, TREDWAY & Co.

Manchester, March 28, 1804.

The Broad-Rock Jockey Club Races

WILL commence on Tueſday the 8th day of May, and will continue four days. The firſt day the Jockey Club Purſe of 400 dollars, 4 mile heats; 2d day, the Proprietor of the Field's Purſe of 200 dollars, 3 mile heats; the 3d day, the Jockey Club Cup of 100 dollars value, 2 mile heats, free for all ages; no perſon permitted to ſtart for the Cup but members of the Club, and for their only benefit. The 4th day, a Sweepſtakes for 4 years old Colts and Fillies, 2 mile heats—Entrance 100 dollars, half forfeit. The ſubſcription to close on the 15th day of April; 4 ſubſcribers, or no race. The weights and rules for theſe races are agreeably to the Richmond Jockey Club Rules—Weights as below.

Aged Horſes,	133*lbs.*	*Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.*
6 *years old,*	128	
5 *years old,*	112	
4 *years old,*	106	
3 *years old,*	90	

The treaſurer requeſts the members of the Club to be pointed in paying up their ſubſcriptions on or before the day of running.

Thomas Cheatham, *Treaſurer.*

☞ The members of the Club are requeſted to meet at the Broad-Rock Courſe the day preceding the Jockey Club Purſe, at 4 o'clock in the evening, for the purpoſe of making ſome regulations for the different days running.

March 29th, 1804.

Lost or Miſlaid.

THE following Certificate of navy ſtock of the United States, ſtanding on the books of John Hopkins, Eſq. Commiſſioner of Loans, has been loſt or miſlaid, viz.

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 6 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is ſigned by John Hopkins, commiſſioner of loans, ſtate of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any perſon who can give me information of the ſaid certificate, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

JAMES CURRIE.

Richmond, March 20, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

4439 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the ſouth of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be ſold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the ſtate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

		Dollars.
1	Prize—laſt drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,	20,000
1	do.	10,000
1	do.	5,000
5	do. of 1,000 make	5,000
6	do. of 500 ——	3,000
10	do. of 200 ——	2,000
20	do. of 100 ——	2,000
100	do. of 50 ——	5,000
250	do. of 30 ——	7,500
420	do. of 25 ——	10,500
1,500	do. of 20 ——	30,000
3,000	do. of 15 ——	45,000
1	firſt drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,	250
1	do. after 2,000 do.	250
1	do. after 3,000 do.	250
1	do. after 4,000 do.	250
1	do. after 5,000 do.	500
1	do. after 6,000 do.	500
1	do. after 8,000 do.	500
1	do. after 10,000 do.	500
1	do. after 12,000 do.	500
1	do. after 13,000 do.	500
1	do. after 14,000 do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,	150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.	
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,	150,000

N. B.—Prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſe of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the firſt reſpectability have been ſelected as truſtees, and they have pledged themſelves to uſe their utmoſt exertions to carry it into effect. The ſcheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for ſome very large prizes, whilſt the proportion of prizes to blanks, is ſo great as to invite the friends of the invery tended inſtitution to partake of the lottery, with little riſk of their becoming loſers. The treaſurer of the ſtate is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are ſold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above conſiderations will induce a rapid ſale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number ſhall be ſold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the ſecond Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

☞ TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleaſants, jun. and William Prichard.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate of William Wingo, deceaſed, late of King William county, will pleaſe to make them known previous to the firſt day of May next, in order that proviſion may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea againſt any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,

Adminiſtrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

Weſtham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a leaſe, and is at preſent working, the above Foundery; and having provided the beſt artiſts in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the firſt quality, propoſes to caſt, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every deſcription; alſo, caſt Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, regiſtered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and ſmall ſtoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain ſtoves and maul'd plates; caſt railing of every pattern, plowſhares & plow boards; caſt coach, phæton and chair boxes; ſcale weights from 1 to 60 lb; faſh and clock weights: patent taw irons for ſmiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with ſcrews complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; caſt iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every deſcription—together with any other article in the caſting line, to a given pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purcaſed by application as above.

Fairfield Races.

ON *Monday the 30th of next month, will be run for, over the Fairfield courſe, a*

SWEEPSTAKE,

for Colts four years old—two mile heats. Five colts are entered at 300 dollars each, and the ſubſcription cloſed—Weights agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On the ſame day the "FAIRFIELD JOCKEY CLUB CUP" *will be run for—two mile heats—free for all ages. The horſes to be bona fide the property of members of the club.*

On Tueſday the 1ſt day of May, the Jockey Club Purſe of 400 dollars will be run for—four mile heats

On Wedneſday, the purſe of the proprietor of the courſe—three mile heats. Weights as follow:

Aged horſes—133 *lbs.*
6 years old—128 *do.*
5 years old—118 *do.*
4 years old—106 *do.*
3 years old—90 *do.*

Mares and geldings allowed three pounds.

The Treaſurer takes this opportunity of reminding delinquent members, of the neceſſity of forwarding the amount of their ſubſcriptions, previouſly to the commencement of the races. tre

March 23, 1804.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horſe, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL ſtand the next ſeaſon at my ſtable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon, diſchargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon will expire. Excellent paſturage, ſecurely enclоſed, *gratis.* Seperate encloſures will be provided for the Mares, according to their ſituation, and grain furniſhed at the market price. Every attention ſhall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unqueſtionably been one of the beſt racers on the Engliſh turf. At three years old he was winner ſeven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the beſt horſes then running.—Among his races of that year he won a ſweepſtakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Darby ſtakes at Epſom, which are the moſt important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopſqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Forteſque ſtakes, eleven ſubſcribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon courſe he won the Claret ſtakes, of 200 guineas each; beating ſeven capital horſes, and receiving forfeit from ſeven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not ſtart. At ſix years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran alſo for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he alſo ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the ſecond horſe for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two beſt horſes on the Engliſh turf. He never ſtarted after he was ſix, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the beſt in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Cheſnut horſe DIOMED, purchaſed of me, by Meſſrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby ſtakes at Epſom—the Claret ſtakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be ſeen in the Racing Callendars. He is the ſire of Grey Diomed, Quitlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was ſold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards ſold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been ſold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above ſtatement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled ſuperiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine ſtakes at Fairfield in May laſt, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the ſweepſtakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and ſince purchaſed by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the ſweepſtakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Wiltonia,* by Stirling, and Mr. Tayloe's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the reſt paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the firſt day's ſweepſtakes at Peterſburg, in May laſt.

Mr. Bland's Cheſnut Colt, the ſecond day's ſweepſtakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the poſt ſweepſtake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greateſt credit.

Lavinia—the ſweepſtakes at Frederickſburg, in October, the largeſt amount ever run for in America, twenty ſubſcribers, 200 dollars each—nine ſtarted, the reſt paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the ſweepſtakes in Peterſburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the ſweepſtakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty ſubſcribers.

Vingt-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Waſhington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Tayloe's Skyſcraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchaſed by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Excluſive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the preſent year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the beſt ſons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, ſiſter to Juno, (the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipſe) his grand dam (ſiſter to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam, and full ſiſter to the grand dam of Cygnet and Bloſſom, by Childers, out of Miſs Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betſey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803 }

THE public are reſpectfully informed that the buſiness, heretofore carried on by John Pumfrey, will, in future, be carried on under the firm of

Pumfrey & Fitzwhylſonn

Richmond, April 4, 1804. epot.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND,* in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, juſt above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchaſed all together, or in ſmall parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the firſt of January next, when poſſeſſion will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry intereſt from that day: approved ſecurity will be required. Apply to the ſubſcriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherſt county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

Blank Bonds

For ſale at this office.

THE Subſcriber will receive until the 14th day of next month, at the public manufactory of arms,

PROPOSALS

for furniſhing the commonwealth of Virginia, for the Cavalry thereof, Six Hundred pair of HOLSTERS, and Six Hundred SWORD BELTS.

He will alſo receive, until the above date, Propoſals for erecting a HOUSE in the city of Richmond, for the preſervation of public Ordnance.

JOHN CLAKE.

March 20th, 1804. t14May

NOTICE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AT Hanover courthouſe, on Wedneſday the 25th of April next, being court day, will be expoſed to ſale at auction, for ready money,

Two tracts of Land,

one of them containing 775 1-2 acres, more or leſs, and is commonly known and called by the name of Bib's Tract, part whereof lies in Hanover and part in Goochland.

The other tract contains 100 acres, more or leſs, and lies in Hanover. The ſubſcriber believes that the latter tract is commonly known by the name of Fenton's place. Both tracts adjoin each other, and will be ſold together. Theſe lands are diſtant from the city of Richmond about 22 miles, in a healthy ſituation and an agreeable neighborhood. It is deemed unneceſſary to ſay any thing with reſpect to the quality of the ſoil, as it is believed that any one inclining to purchaſe will firſt view the lands.

The ſale will be made by virtue of a deed of truſt from Thomas Thompſon, Jane Iſabella, his wife, and William Duval, to George Yuille, dated the 22d of March, 1796, and recorded in the general court in June following; to ſecure the payment of a debt due from the ſaid Thomas Thompſon to Murdock, Farnes & Co—and which deed of truſt the ſubſcriber was authoriſed to carry into effect by a deed of aſſignment made between him and the aforenamed Thomas Thompſon and George Yuille, dated the 23d of January, 1798, and recorded in the general court the 13th of November following, which two deeds will be exhibited on the day of ſale, and a deed of conveyance with ſpecial warranty, will be executed to the purchaſer, by

Charles Copland.

Richmond, 16th February, 1804. 12awtds.

Stafford Gibbs,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his ſhop one door above the City Hotel, where he intends carrying on the buſineſs in all its branches. He hopes by his ſtrict attention, to merit the patronage of all thoſe who may favor him with their cuſtom.

Richmond, March 27, 1804. 12wtf.

MY HORSE

DION,

WILL ſtand at Mr. Benjamin Chambers's, Perſon county, [North-Carolina] 25 miles from where I live, and will cover mares at FIVE GUINEAS the ſeaſon, payable with TWENTY DOLLARS, by the firſt of Auguſt.

John Nelson.

Mecklenburg Feb. 20, 1804.

The celebrated Engliſh Horſe

STIRLING,

HAS been advertiſed ſeveral years as a ſtallion, and his pedigree and performance have been fully ſtated: Suffice it now to ſay, that he is among the handſomeſt and beſt bred Horſes in America, and that he won eleven races out of twelve, againſt the beſt horſes of the day; even the famous horſe Hamiltonian paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas. STIRLING's ſtock are generally large and handſome, with fine action, and likely to make capital racers.

STIRLING will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the county of Greenſville, ten miles from Belfield, and will cover mares at Three Guineas and a half the leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and 7 Guineas the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of Five Guineas. Mares inſured (if required) at Ten Guineas, but if parted with the inſurance money forfeited, with one dollar to the Groom in every inſtance. Good paſturage, and ſervants who bring 4 mares, boarded gratis; others at 10s6 per week. Grain furniſhed at the market price, for which the money muſt be ſent. The greateſt attention paid to the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be diſcharged as above mentioned) muſt accompany the mares. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following.

Nathaniel Rives.

February 15th, 1804. 12awtf.

P. S. All mares producing a certificate of their having won a purſe or ſweepſtake of 200 dollars value, four mile heats, or bred the winner of one, ſhall be covered gratis. N. R.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804.

Zacharias Tuliaferro, Compl't. } In
AGAINST } Chancery.
Archibald Conner, Def't. }

ON *the motion of the complainant, by his counſel, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that the ſaid defendant is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: It is ordered and decreed, that unleſs the ſaid defendant ſhall appear here at June court next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant, that the ſame ſhall be taken as confeſſed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed three months ſucceſſively in the Virginia Gazette, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.*

A Copy—Teſte, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, *Jun. D. C.*